The Development of Helminthology in the USSR. Meeting of the All-Union Society of Helminthologists

30-2-47/49

E. M. Lyayman, and others on its most important fields. Furthermore, the author describes the various types of helminthology. In this field the USSR disposes of a great number of scientific research institutes as well as of a great staff of highly qualified specialists. Also a big library is available. A helminthologic school established by K. I. Skryabin has contributed to the success ful development of helminthology in the USSR. Also the school of the Member of the Academy Ye. N. Pavlovskiy (USSR), and of the Corresponding Member AN USSR, V. A. Dogel' was very successful in this field. The helminthofauna of domestic and wild animals was investigated practically in the whole area of the USSR even in such remote areas as Sakhalin, Primorski Krai, many districts of the Yakut and Buryat-Mongolic Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republics, the Kirghiz mountains, the Kazakhstan prairies and others. A system of therapeutic and prophylactic measures was elaborated which are systematically carried out. The future tasks will be the extension and intensification of the investigations of the helminthofauna of men and of the animal as well as in other fields. The report of the Society was accepted and a new Central Council was appointed on which occasion the Member of the Academy K. I. Skryabin was again elected president. The following scientists

Card 2/3

The Development of Helminthology in the USSR.
Meeting of the All-Union Society of Helminthologists

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were appointed honorary members: Members of the Academy Ye. N. Pavlovskiy (USSR), V. Stefanskiy (Poland), I. Babich (Yugoslavia) A. Kotlan (Hungary), Professor Ya. Govorka (Czechoslovakia), Corresponding Member of the Bulgaria, Academy of Sciences, K.

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

1. Helminthology-Development-USSR 2. Parasitology-USSR

Card 3/3

SPASSKIY, A.A.; ROYTMAN, V.A.

Helminths of fishes of the Fechora River. Vop. ikht. no.11:192-204
'58.

1. Laboratoriya gel'mintelegii AN SSSR.

(Pechora River.—Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

(Parasites.—Fishes)

USSR/Zooparasitology - Helminths. General Problems.

G.

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 95307

Author

: Spasskiy, A.A.

Inst

: AS USSR

Title

Development of Helminthology in the USSR (Session of the

All-Union Society of Helminthology)

Orig Pub

Vestn. All SSSR, 1958, No 2, 120-121

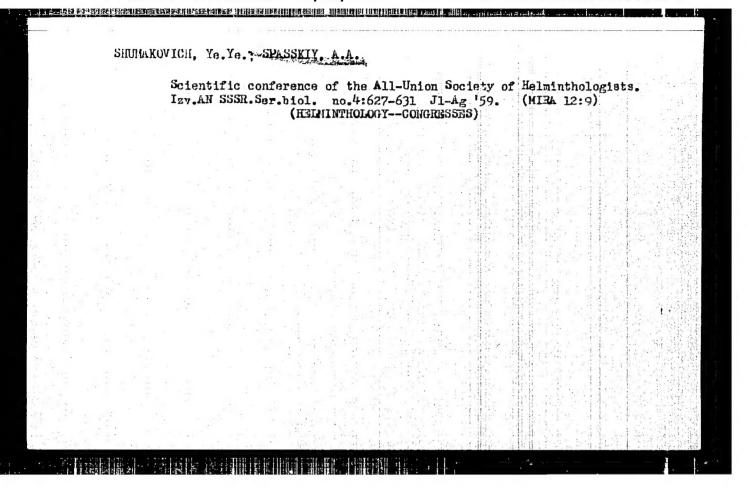
Abstract

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		(Tu	va Auton	omous Pro	vinceB	irds)				
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17(0) AUTHORS: Spasskiy, A. A., Doctor of Biological Sciences Shumakovich, Ye. Ye., Doctor of Veterinary Sciences

TITLE:

Tasks in the Fight Against Helminths (Zadachi bor'by s gel'-

mintozami)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 4, pp 123-124 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The All-union Association of helminthologists held a Conference between December 8th and December 12th, 1958 which dealt with the problems of the fight against helminths in man, agricultural domestic animals and plants. About 150 reports were held and discussed. K. I. Skryabin reported on a new stage of the development of helminthological science and practice. I. V. Orlow explained the fight against trichinae in the USSR. Ye. Shumakovich spoke about prospects in the fight against the turn-makovich spoke about prospects in the fight against the turn-sickness. Ye. S. Leykina reported on natural foci of multischamber echinococcosis in the Novosibirskaya oblast! V. S. chamber echinococcosis in the Novosibirskaya oblast! V. S. Leykina reported on the breeding of poultry in the V. I. Petrochenko reported on the breeding of poultry in the European part of the USSR and the (Soviet) Far East. O. I. Po-European part of the USSR and the (Soviet) Far East. O. I. Po-European part of the USSR and the (Soviet) Far East. O. I. Po-European part of the USSR and the metabolism of helminths,

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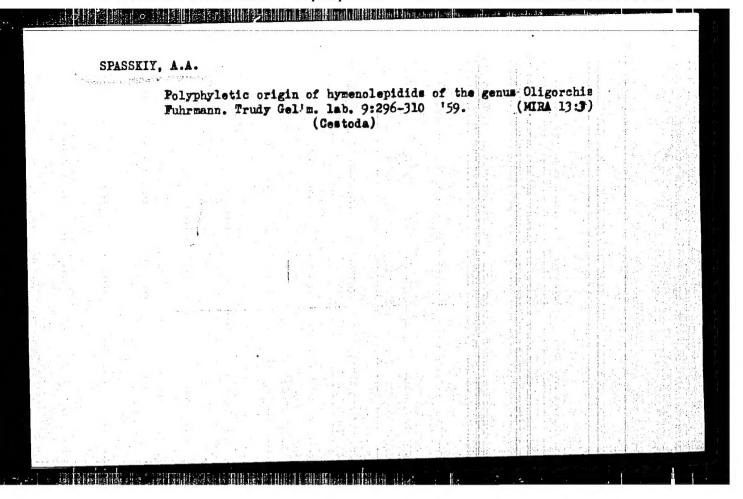
SPASSKIY, A.A.; GUBANOV, N.M.

Umusual form of a dioecious cestode. Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv.
no.27:91-100 '59.

1. Gel'mintologicheskmya laboratoriya AN SSSR.
(Gestoda)

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SPASS/KIY, A.A.

Defining more precisely the classification of topographic relations of sexual organs in hymenolepidis. Zool.zhur. 38 no.1:31-37
Ja '59.

1. Helminthological Laboratory, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(Tapeworms) (Generative organs)

SPASSKIY, A.A.; ROYTMAH, V.A.

Nematode fauna of the grayling. Vop.ikht. no.12:177-186
(MIRA 13:4)

159.

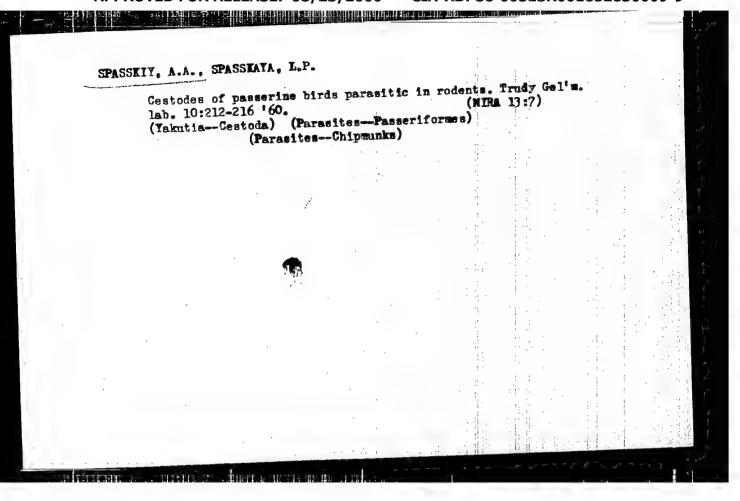
1. Laboratoriya gel'mintologli AN SSSR.
(Grayling- Diseases and pests) (Nematoda)

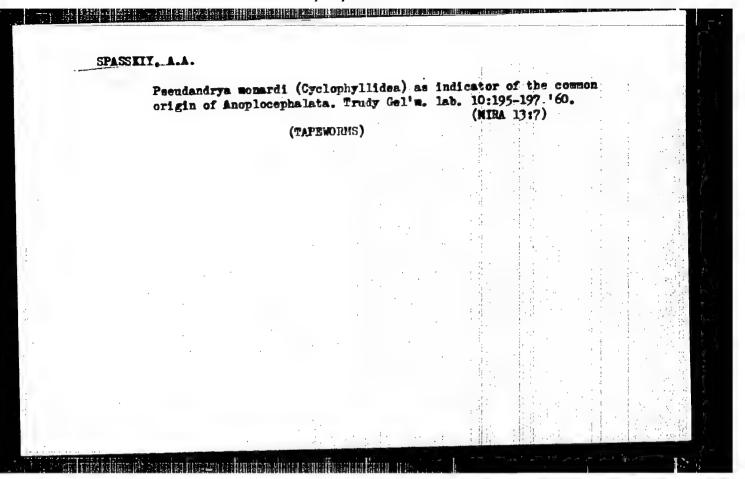
SPASSKIY, A.A.; IVASHKIN, V.M.; BOGOTAVLENSKIY, Tu.K.

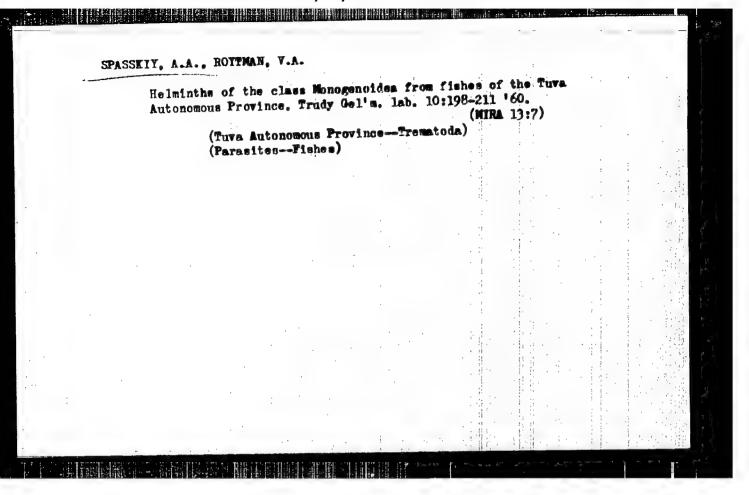
Work of the 306th All-Union Helminthological Expedition of 1956
in the Tuva Autonomous Province. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 9:311-313 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

(TUVA AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE—WORMS, INTESTINAL AND PARASITIC)





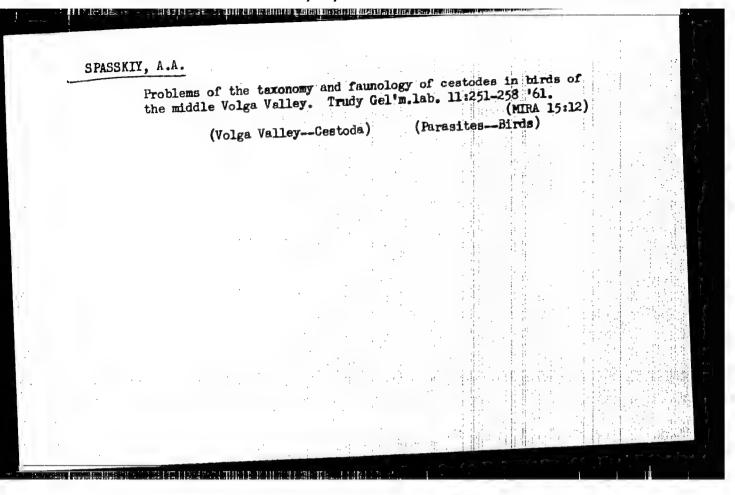


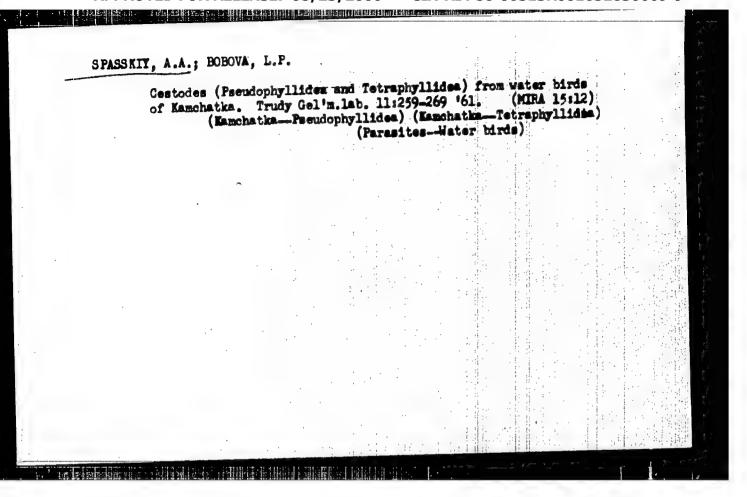
SPASSKIY, A.A.: ROYTMAN, V.A. Trematodes, cestodes, and proboscis worms parasitic in fishes in the upper reaches of the Yenisey River. Vop. ikht. no.15: 183-192 '60. (MIRA 13:9) 1. Laboratoriya gel'mintologii Akademii nauk SSSR. (Tuva Autonomous Frovince—Vorms, Intestinal and parasitic) (Parasites—Fishes)

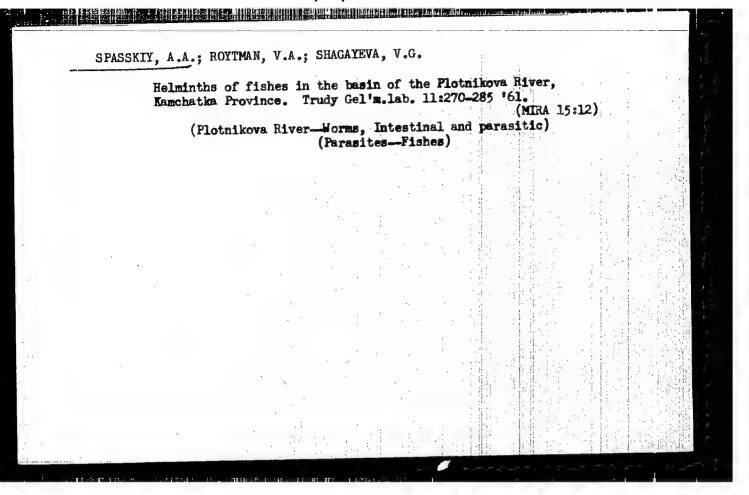
SPASSKIY, A.A.

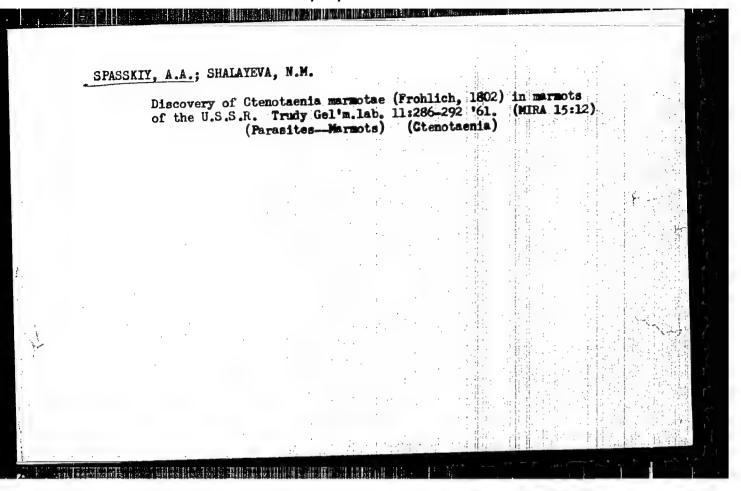
Life cycle of two cestodes parasitic on the water shrew Neomys fodiens. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.5:1285-1287 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikom K.I.Skryabinym.. (Cestoda) (Parasites—Shrews)









SPASSKIY, A.A.; SONIII, M.D.

Work of the Kamchatka Helminthological Expedition (317th All-Union Helminthological Expedition) in 1959. Trudy Gel'm.lab. (MRRA 15:12)

11:414-431 '61. (Kamchatka—Worms, Instestinal and parasitic)

SPASSKIY, A.A., KOZLOV, D.P.

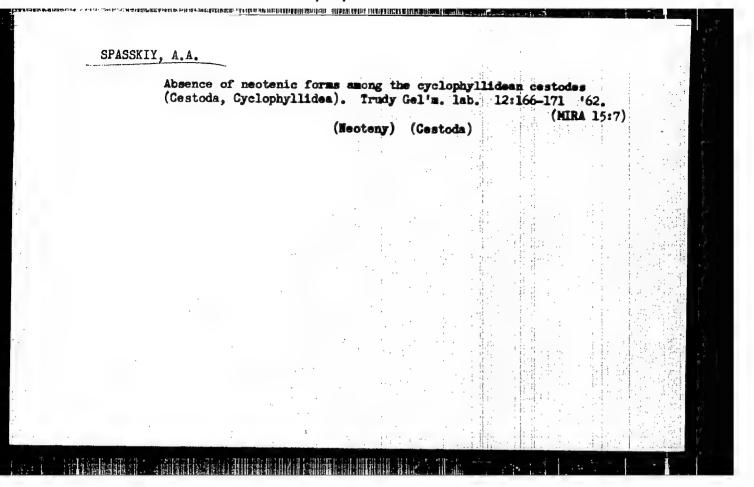
Work of the Kamchatka Helminthological Expedition (317th AllUnion Helminthological Expedition) in 1959-1960. Trudy Gel'm.

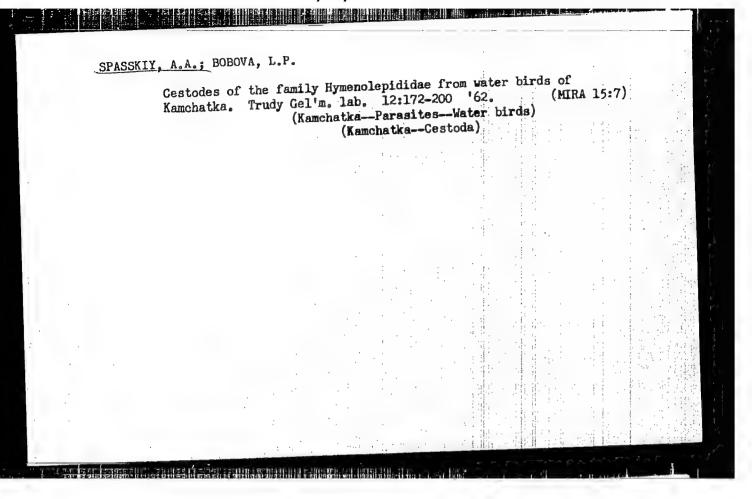
[Amchatka—Worms, Intestinal and parasitic]

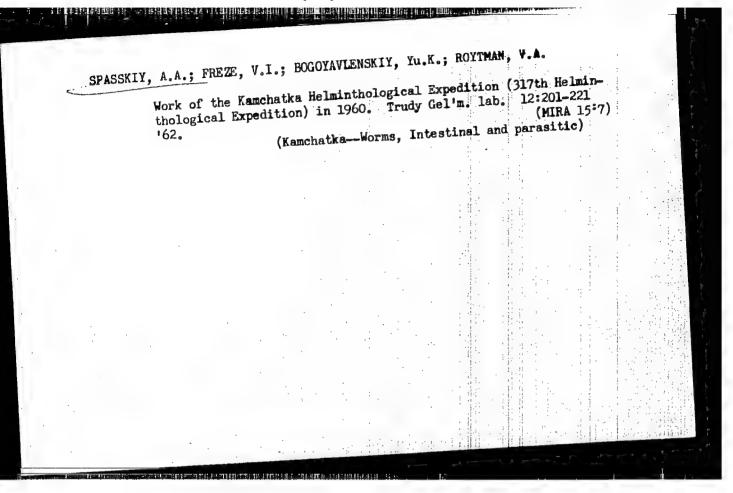
(Kamchatka—Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

SPASSKIY, A.A.; SONIN, M.D.; PARAMONOV, G.V.

Ornithofauna of the middle Amur Valley. Ornitologiia no.5:
161-163 '62. (Amur Province—Birds)







HUIGARY

SPASSKI, A.A., and JURPALOVA, N.N. [Affiliation not given].

"On the Belonging of the Genus Dilepidoides (Cestoda: Cyclophyllidea) to the Dilepidide Family"

Sudapest, Acta Voterinaria, Vol 12, No 4, 1962; pp 343-350.

Mostract [Aussian article, authors! German summary]: The authors resolve the Genus Dilepidoides Spassly and Spasskaya 1954 from the Hymenolopidide family and transfer it to the Dilepidide family. The typical species, Dilepidoides beuchei (Joyeux 1924) collected in 1924 from specimens of Gallus gallus living in the natural state is thoroughly described from the anatomical point of view. It is emphasized that the representatives of the genus are in possession of a powerful, very complicated cirrus. The attack of D. bauchei on the demestic her may be traced to the hen living in the wild state: [] references, 2 Russian].

1/1

SPASSKIY, A.A.

Phenomenon of secondary polymerization of gonads in hymenolepidids.
Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.3:734 736 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Laboratoriya gel'mintologii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
K.I.Skryabinym.

(SOVIET FAR EAST--CESTODA) (GENERATIVE ORGANS, MALE)

SPASSKIY, A.A., doktor biol. nauk, akademik, otv. red.; YAROSHENKO, M.F., doktor biol. nauk, red.; AVERIN, Yu.V., doktor biol. nauk, red.; KUZNETSCVA, E., red.

[Animal and plant parasites of Moldavia] Parazity zhivotnykh i rastenii Moldavii. Kishinev, Kartia moldoveniaske, 1963. 131 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Moldavskoy SSR. Institut zoologii. 2. Akademiya nauk Moldavskoy SR (for Spasskiy). 3. Chlenkorrespondent AN Mold.SSR (for Yaroshenko).

SPASSKIY, Aleksey Andreyarich, prof., akademik; SKRYABIN, K.I., akademik, red.; SUDARIKOV, V.Ye., red.izd-va; GOLUB', S.P., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of cestodology] Osnovy tsestodologii. Pod red. K.I.Skriabina. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.2., Pt.I. [Hymenolepididae - tapewode of wild and domestic fowl] Gimenolepididy - lentochnye gel.minty dikikh i domashnikh ptits. 1963. 417 p.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Moldavskoy SSR (for Spasskiy).

(Cestoda) (Parasites—Birds)

SFASSKIY, A.A.; BOGOYAVLENSKIY, Yu.K.; KONTRIMAVICHUS, V.L. [Kontrimavichus V.]; PARAMONOV, B.B.

Work of the Kamehatka helminthological expedition (the 317th All-Union Helminthological Expedition) in 1961. Trudy Gol'm.

lab. 13:369-381 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

SFASSKIY, A.A., otv. red.; YAROSHENKO, M.F., red.; MARITS, A.M., kand. biol. nauk, red.; AVERIH, Yu.V., doktor biol. nauk, red.; FRINTS, Ya.I., red.; KOHYAKINA, I., red.

[Papers on neurophysiology] Sbornik po neirofiziologii.
Kishinev, Kartia Moldoveniaske, 1963. 99 p. (MIRA 17:6)

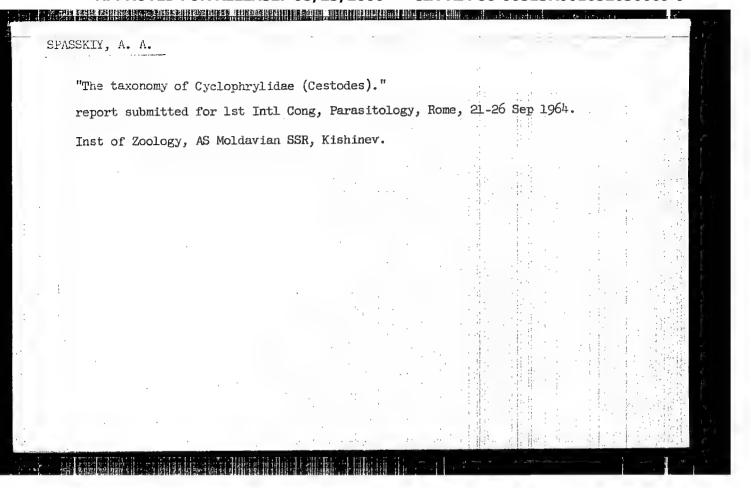
1. Akademiya nauk Moldavskoy SSR. Institut zoologii.
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN Moldavskoy SSR (for Spasskiy, Prints). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN Moldavskoy SSR (for Yaroshenko).

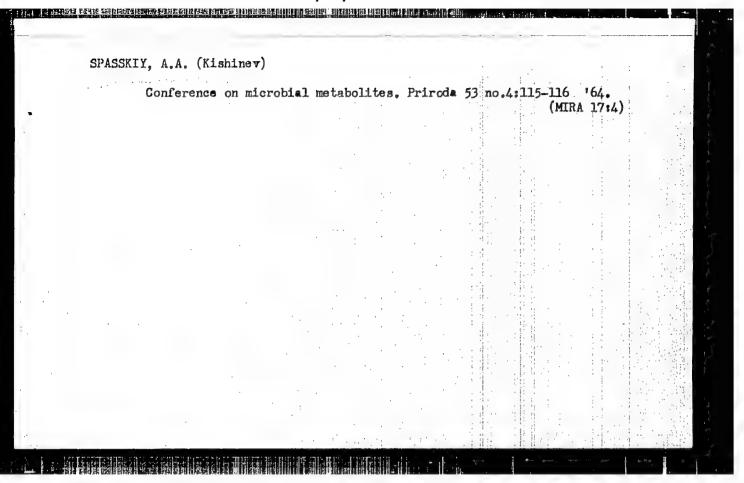
SPASSKIY, A.A.; EDGOYAVLENSKIY, Yu.K.; SONIN, M.D.

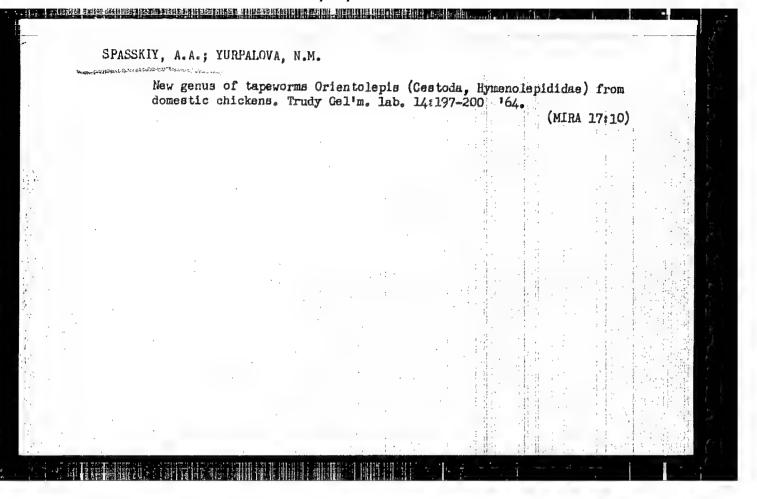
Work of the Chukchi helminthological expedition All-Union Helminthological Expedition) in 1961.

13:382-386 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

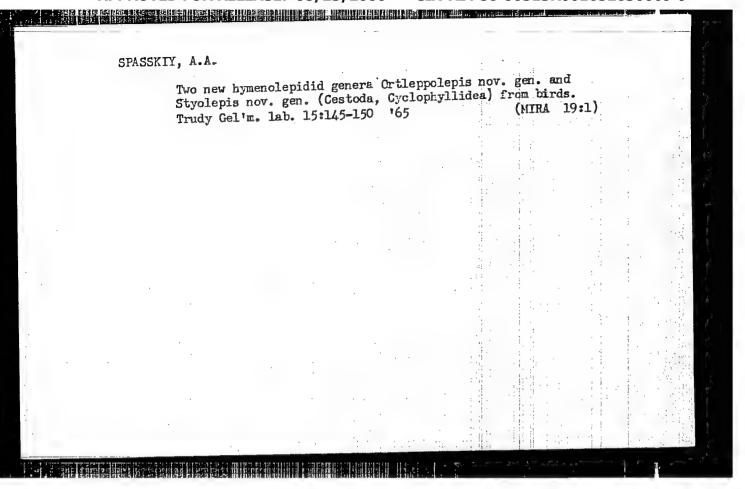
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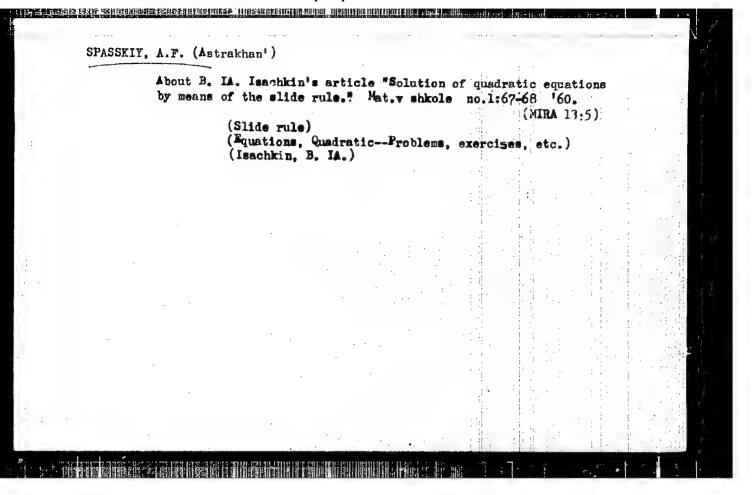


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SPASSKIY, A.A.; TOLKACHEVA, L.M.

Anserilepis nov. gen. (Cyclophyllidea, Hymenolepididae) a new genus of cestodes from anserines. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 15:151-155 '65 (MIRA 19:1)



"Fresure of Cases on the Surface of the Metals—Forms and Methods for Calculating the Gas Elimination Capacities of the Mould"

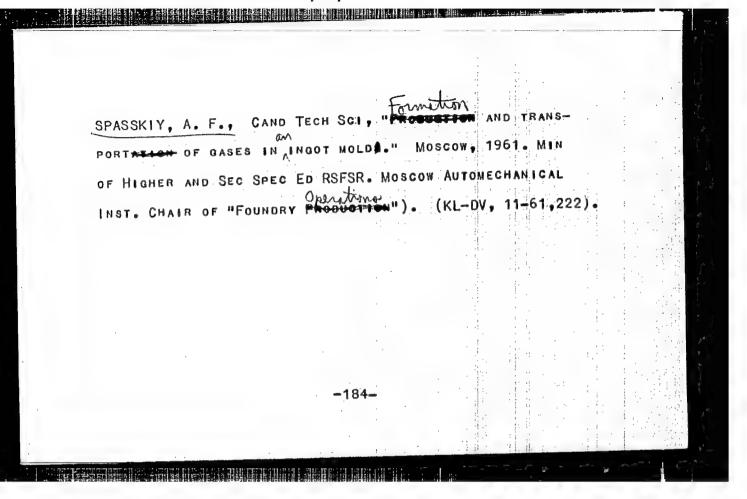
report presented at the 7th Conference on the Interaction of the Casting Mould and the Casting, sponsored by the Inst. of Mechanical Engineering, Acad. Sci. 19378, 25-22 January 1961.

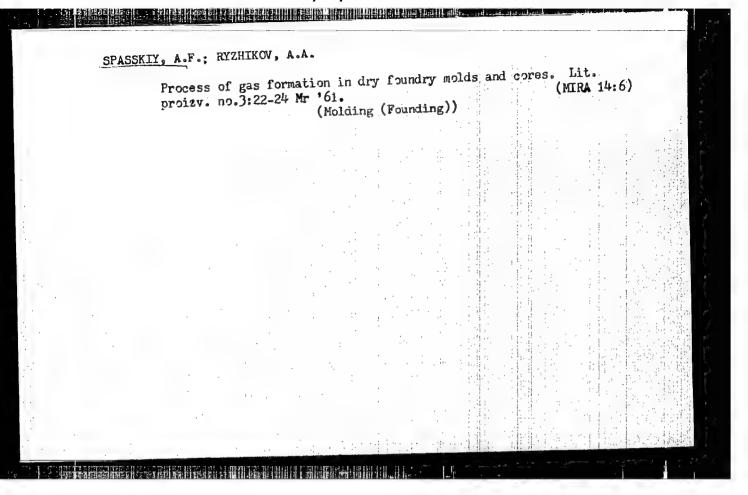
SHADSHIY, A. F. and HYSPIECV, A. A.

"The Theory of Gas Formation in the Mould"

KANALEHRASI (S.S. 1901) BROBENTE KITURTON BITUTU (SETURIT ""ITUM DINTURTI 1121 LEGI " "IDI

report presented at the 7th Conference on the Interaction of the Casting Mould and the Casting, sponsored by the Inst. of Machanical Engineering, Acad. Sci. USSR, 25-28 January 1961.





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SOURCE: RZh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 16228

AUTHOR: Spasskiy, A. F.; Ry*zhikov, A. A.

TITLE: Optimal mold pouring conditions for obtaining high-quality castings

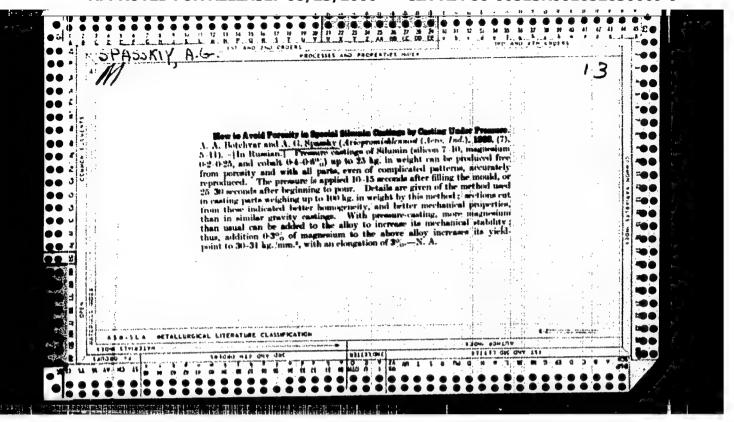
CITED SOURCE: Sb. Novoye v liteyn. proiz-ve. Gor'kiy, 1963, 5-18

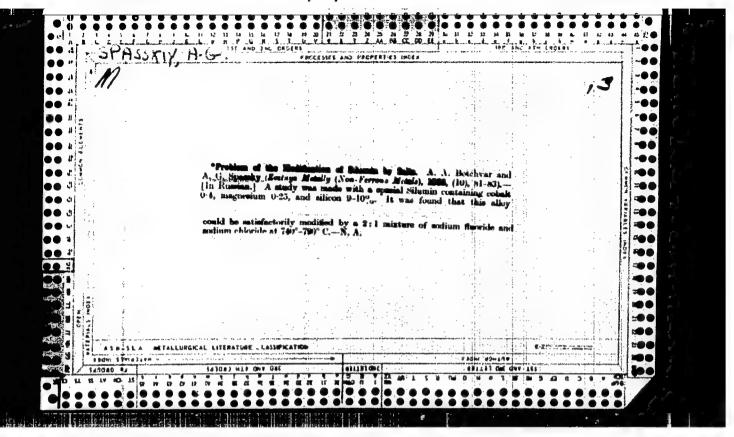
TOPIC TAGS: casting, precision casting, casting theory

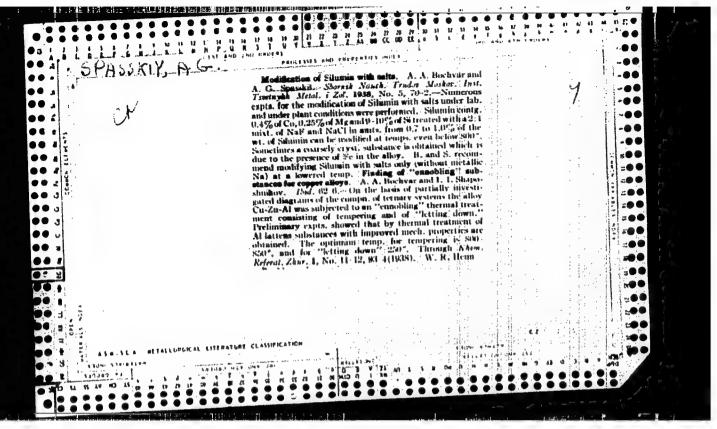
TRANSLATION: The mold should be filled at a rate such that the heat of overheating is removed from the areas most distant from the metal entry point. These areas may contain some amount of the hard phase, but the metal must retain high fluidity and reproduce well the surface contours of the mold, i.e., fill it normally. The fulfillment of this condition assures the desired longitudinal temperature gradient in the casting, allows directed hardening from the most remote to the nearest points to the metal entry point, and also results in a considerable saving of metal in the pouring gate system. External refrigerators also operate more efficiently. The following formula for determining the

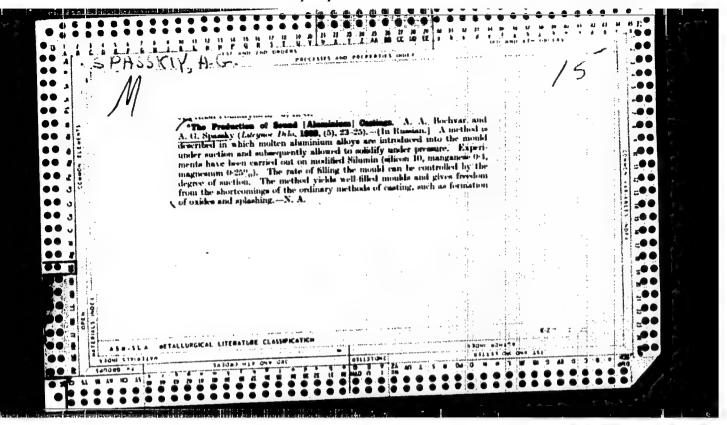
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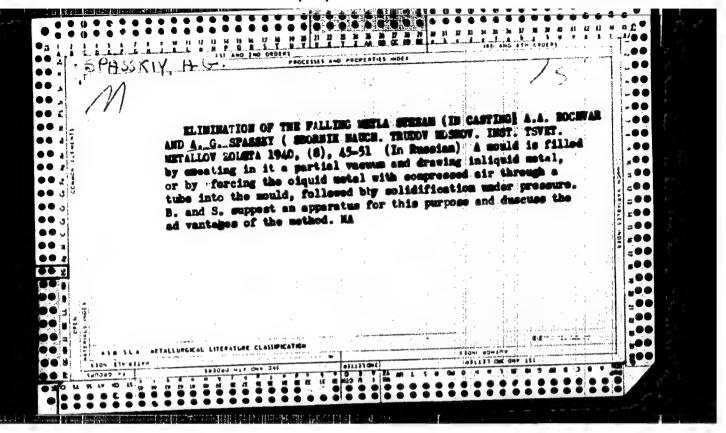
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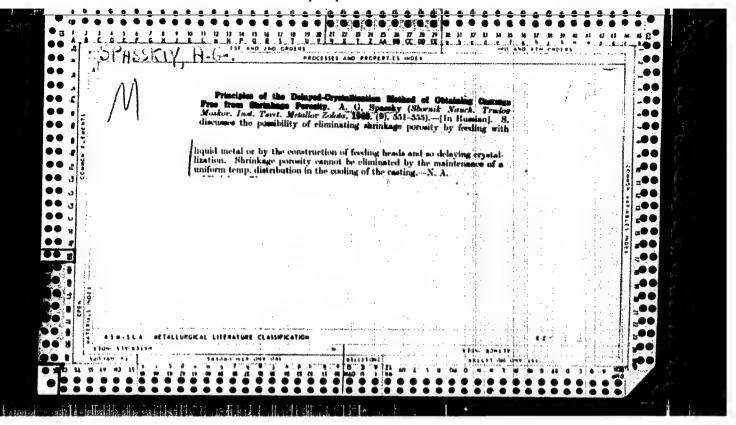


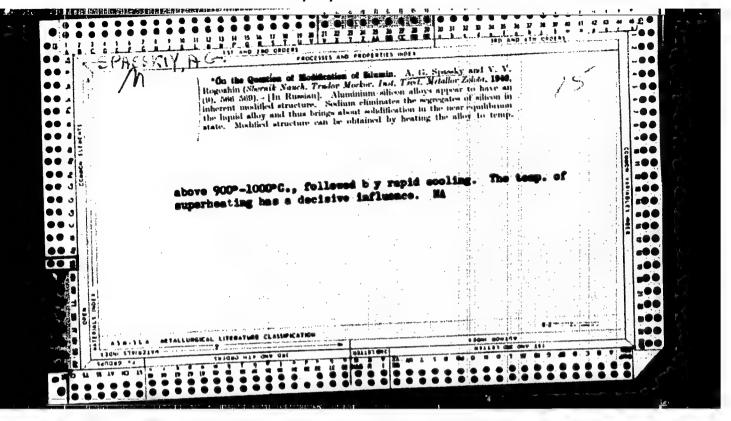












SPASSKIY, A. G.

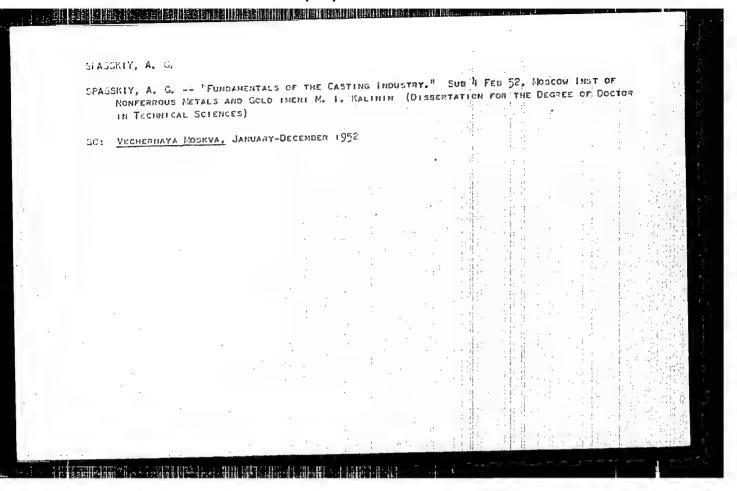
Osnovy liteinogo proizvodstva. Dop. v kachestve uchebn. posobiia dlia studentov metallurgich. vyssh. uchebn. zavedenii. Moskva, Metallurgizdat. 1950. 318 p. illus.

Bibliography: p. (317) - 318.

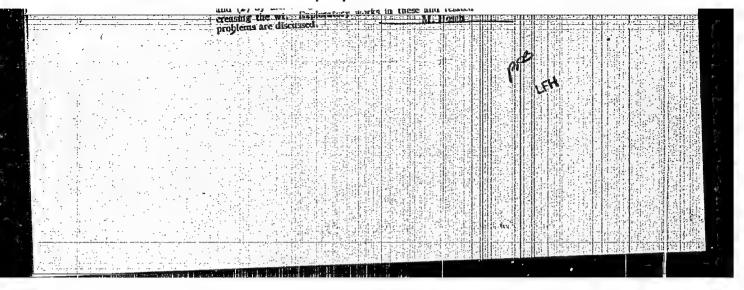
(Fundamentals of founding.)

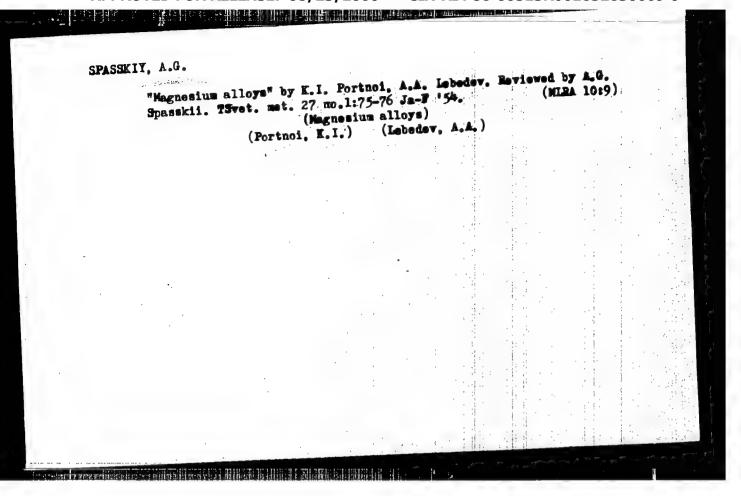
DIC: TS230.S73

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.









SPASSIVY A.C.

BAYKONUROV, O.A.; BELYAYEV, A.I.; BOGOMOLOV, V.I.; VANYUKOV, V.A.; GAZARYAN, L.M.;

GLEK, T.P.; GORYAYEV, M.I.; KARCHEVSKIY, V.A.; KUUSHIN, D.N., KUHAYEV,

D.A.; LEBENGY, B.N.; LISOVSKIY, D.I.; LOSKUTOV, F.M.; MITROFAMOV, S.I.;

MOLCHANOV, A.A.; MOSKVITIN, I.B.; OL'RHOV, M.P.; OSIPOVA, T.B.;

SOKOLOV, M.A.; SPASSEIY, A.G.; STRIGHI, I.A.; SUSHKOV, K.V.;

SHAKHMAZAROV, A.K.; YASYUKEVICH, S.M.

Khosrov Kurginovich Avetisian, obituary. TSvet.met.27 no.3:66-68

(MIRA 10:10)

My-Je '54.

(Avetisian, Khosrov Kurginovich, 1900-1954)

5PASSKIY

Category: USSR/Solid State Physics - Morphology of Crystals.

Crystallization

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6700

: Spasskiv, A.G., Fikunov, M.V.

: Concerning the Behevier of Suspended Impurities during Title

Crystellization

Orig Fub : Sb. neuch. tr. Mosk. in-to tsvot. met. i zolota, 1955, No 25,

Abstract : An experimental investigation was made of the crystallization

of salol, diphenylamine, axo-bonzol, benzyl, and naphthelene, in which the impurities were lycopodium, carbon, aluminum oxide, chromiw oxide, and sterch. The observations were made visually with the aid of a MIM-5 microscope, as well as with photographs taken at definite time intervals (from 2.5 to 800 seconds). The critical speeds at which the impurities are forced back by the "crystallization pressure" during the growth of the crystal have been established. influence of the nature of the substance and of the impurity

as well as of the speed of crystellization and of the

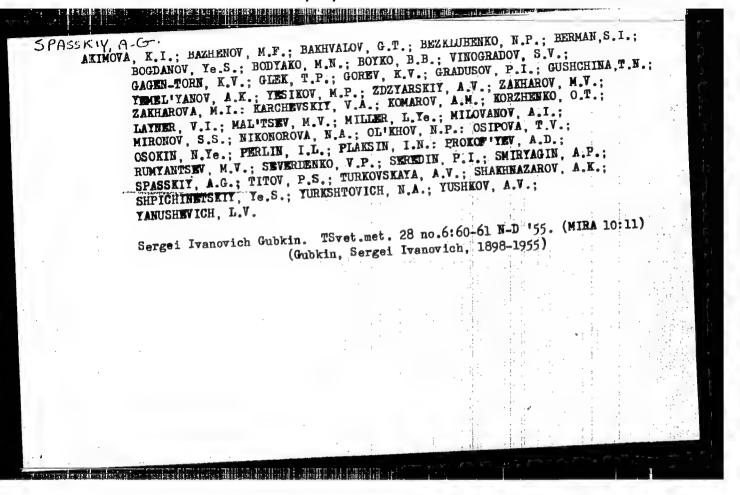
: 1/2 Card

> impurity have been explained, with allowances made for the produced interphese surface tensions. The authors believe that at high crystallization speeds the inertia of the per-

APPROVED FOR RELEASE; Q8/23/2000 TystC18-RDP86-00513R001652630009-9

tail. The strong influence of extreneous particles (impurities) of non-metallic cheracter on the structure of the metallic ingot is noted. A scheme is detailed for the behavior of the suspended impurities during the ingot-crystallization process, and cortain data are given concerning an experimental verification of the premises suggested by the authors.

: 2/2 Card



SPASSKIY, A.G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

509

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti

Fasonnoye lit'ye mednykh splavov: [sbornik] (Shaped Casting of Copper Alloys;

Collection of Articles) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. 205 p 6,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Orlov, N. D., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Eds.: Ignatenko, Yu. F., Engineer; Telis, M. Ya., Engineer; and Chursin, V. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Chernysheva, N. P.; Tech. Ed.: El'kind, V. D.

This collection of articles is intended for engineers, technicians, and workers engaged in casting nonferrous metals. It may also be PURPOSE:

used by students, graduate students and scientific workers in this

field.

COVERAGE: This book contains papers presented during a technical and scientific convention held in Moscow in December 1955, on the theory and practice of shaped copper-alloy castings. This convention took place under the auspices of the komitet tsvetnogolit'ya Tsentral'nogo pravleniya NTO Mashprom (Committee on Nonferrous Castings of the Central Administra-

Card 1/17 tion of the Scientific and Technological Division of the Machine

Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

509

Industry). The book contains 20 articles dealing with theoretical and practical aspects of casting of nonferrous metals. See Table of Contents for abstracts of individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

Spasskiy, A. G., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Professor. Special Features of Lead-bronze Casting

The author reviews the history and the various properties of lead bronze. He relates the results of his investigations into the effects of various factors present during solidification, on the grain size and structure of this alloy. He also mentions the cause of gaseous inclusions. Various means of refining this alloy by fluxes and deoxidizers are mentioned. Blowing with inert gases is said to be still in an experimental stage. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

509

Mal'tsev, M. V., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Docent. Means of Improving Quality of Nonferrous Castings

12

This paper reports that experiments conducted during the last few years by the department of metallurgy at the Moskovskiy institut tsvetnyth metillov i zolota (Moscow Institute for Nonferrous Metals and Gold) showed that the quality of nonferrous castings may be considerably improved by adding small amounts of certain elements which change the process of crystallization and solidication of metals. These elements are said to effect the grain size and the distribution of alloying elements. Experiments were carried out with aluminum alloys to which small amounts (0.1 to 0.01 per cent) of titanium, zirconium, columbium, chromium, molybdenum, tungsten and boron had been added. The author concludes that this method of controlling the mechanical and other properties of castings by adding certain elements may have extensive practical applications. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Chursin, V. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Effect on Structure and Properties of Lead Bronzes of Addition of Small Assumts of Certain Elements Card 3/17

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Shaped Casting of Copper (Coat.)

509

The author states that the control of the crystallization process and the grain size of metals depends on rate of crystallization, temperature of metal during casting, and modifying elements. Experiments were conducted with lead bronze to which iron, nickle, chrowing, cobalt, titanium, zirconium, boron and columbium had been added. These elements were added to the melt prior to pouring. Care was taken to avoid aluminum and silicon contamination as even 0.00% of aluminum adversely affects the mechanical properties and particularily the impermeability of lead bronze. There are numerous graphs illustrating the effects of certain elements on the properties of the alloy, and some photomirographs showing changes in grain size. The author concludes that the addition of boron improves the impermeability of the alloy, and that zirconium, titanium and, to a lesser degree, boron, improve corrosion resistance to sulfuric acid. He asserts that the changes in structure, not the reduction in grain size itself, are more important in determining alloy properties. No personalities are mentioned. There are 5 references, of which 3 are Soviet and 2 English.

Lakisov, P. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Quality Improvement of Leadbronze Castings

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Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

509

In this paper the author deals with gaseous porosity of lead bronzes. It is claimed that gaseous porosity, a common defect, may be controlled by some changes in the casting regime. The properties of charcoal and crushed fire-clay graphite crucible material as a protective cover for the melt are discussed. The author sees many advantages in crushed crucible material, among cussed. The author sees many advantages in crushed crucible material, among which is the fact that its moisture content is only 5 percent that of charcoal. A different approach to the problem is blowing with nitrogen, during which the hydrogen atoms enter nitrogen bubbles by diffusion. In conclusion the author hydrogen atoms enter nitrogen bubbles by diffusion. In conclusion the author states that the proper temperature of the melt during casting is an important factor in controlling porosity. The optimum casting conditions are shown in graphs and diagrams. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Vermer, Ye, E., Engineer. Effect of Addition of Certain Elements on Liquidation of Lead in High-Lead Bronzes

The author discusses the difficulty caused by liquation in making lead bronzes. He claims that analysis of the best American-made bearings showed a lead content

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Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

509

of 40 to 45 percent. According to the author lead bronzes with 30-40 percent lead show a tendency to gravitational separation of matals. Certain elements are known to counteract this tendency. Experiments were carried out with 40 percent lead bronze to investigate the effects of some elements and are said to have shown lead bronze to investigate the effects of some elements reduce the liquation tendental nickel, sulfur, lithium, antimony and other elements reduce the liquation tendencies of lead, antimony especially under conditions of slow cooling. Additions of manganese, columbium, tungsten, and tellurium as well as small quantities of potassium and sodium added in pure state or with sulfur do not improve the dispotassium of lead in the alloy. No personalities are mentioned. There are 6 references, of which 3 are Soviet, 2 English, and 2 German.

Ozerova, Ye. I., Engineer. Protective Fluxes in Melting of Brass

64

The author discusses the use of fluxes to prevent the loss of zinc through oxidation and evaporation in melting of alloys. To avoid such losses it is necessary to find a flux which will prevent oxidation and evaporation of zinc. One of the numerous physical properties of the flux must be sufficient viscosity to keep zinc-vapor bubbles from escaping, because hydrostatic pressure of the flux alone would be insufficient to prevent evaporation. The author gives the composition of a number of fluxes which satisfy the requirements. The raw materials card 6/17

Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

509

for these fluxes are quartz sand and Na2 COa. M. V. Pikunov, under the direction of Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor A. G. Spasskiy, of the Moscow Institute for Non-ferrous Metallurgy and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin, assisted the author in this work. There are no reference.

Telis, M. Ya., Engineer. Making of Electrodes From MTs-4 Alloy for Electric Resistance Welding

75

The paper deals with the manufacture of electrodes for spot and seem welding which is said to be widely used in the Soviet machine-building industry. The following characteristics required of electrodes are listed: 1) good electrical conductivity 2) good thermal conductivity 3) good mechanical properties at elevated temperatures (Heat resistance) 4) ease of manufactures and low cost. A description is given of the composition and the preparation of a copper-base alloy for electrodes. The electrodes are then cast in permanent molds or by the centrifugal method. Various electrode alloys have been prepared by the members of the Institute of Nonferrous Metallurgy and Gold imeni Kalenin

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Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

509

Orlov, N. D., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Properties, Melting and Casting of Silicon Bronza

102

According to the author, lead bronzes can often be replaced by less expensive silicon brass, which also has superior mechanical properties. Tables and diagrams show the changes in mechanical properties with the variation of silicon content. The effect of adding given amounts of lead, iron, phosphrous, manganese, tin, arsenic, nickle and aluminum are also examined. In casting of silicon brass shrink cavities are said to occur frequently but can be avoided by carefully designed riser systems. Howing with nitrogen and chlorine gas is also discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 13 references, of which 12 are Soviet and 1 is Polish.

Bebayev, D. N., Engineer. Efficient Nathods of Melting and Casting Copper Alloys;

117

In this paper the author deals with the melting and casting of standard copper alloys designated IK 8-3L; AMts-9-1 and OBN 11-3-1. Castings from those alloys are tested for impermeability at 60 to 380 atm. hydraulic pressure, or 45 to 320 atm.

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Shaped Casting of Copper (Coat.)

509

air pressure. The text includes a description of the preparation of the charge, the type of furnace and the fuel used. Care is taken to avoid any possible source of moisture as this leads to porosity. Various high-efficiency molds are illustrated and described. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Mayer, V. V., Engineer. Ways of Emproving the Quality of Castings from Br. OTsS-3-12-5 Bronze by Melting it in Electric-arc Furnace of DEC Type; Based on the Practice of the Lublic Casting and Machanical Plant

126

This paper deals with the practice of melting bronzes in a standard are furnace. The author discusses the problems peculiar to are furnaces and the various means of controlling the amount of hydrogen, which is the cause of gaseous porosity of metal. He stresses the importance of avoiding impurities which have an adverse effect on the castings, and proceeds to describe the casting regimes used at the above-mentioned plant. He personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

509

Zaslavskiy, D. M., Engineer. Lead-Bronze Castings; Practice at the "Krasnyy Fakel" Plant

134

In this paper the suthor is concerned with lead-bronze castings of parts for pumps operating in fresh and salt water, and in particular with the preparation of molds and cores, especially cores made of cast-iron shavings, sand and a binding agent. These cores are said to reduce porosity in castings and improve their mechanical properties due to good thermal conductivity. The author goes on to discuss various riser systems and gating arrangements to insure good "feeding" of the casting. There are numerous diagrams and drawings showing different molds and cores for casting of lead bronze. Methods of repairing faulty castings, such as electric welding and thermal treatment, are discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Verner, Ye. E., Engineer. Use of Gating System With "Throttle" Arrangement in Bronze Casting, Practice at the Vladimirskiy Tractor Plant

147

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Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

509

The Vladimirskiy Tractor Plant is reported to be using a casting method with a slag-catching arrangement to eliminate slag inclusions in bronze castings. The arrangement consists of a series of retaining chambers in the gating system, where the slag is allowed to accumulate. This arrangement slows down the metal flow, thus facilitating separation of slag from the molten metal. It is reported that this method was introduced in 1945 for casting of bushings and has helped to reduce defects due to slag inclusions from 3.5 to 0.4 per cent. No personalities are mentioned. There are 2 references, both Soviet.

Golomazov, N. A., Engineer.Control of Scabbiness in Casting of Aluminum Eronze by Variable Rate of Metal Flow

The author states that the main difficulty in casting of aluminum broase lies in the formation of oxide film and impurities during the pouring of metal into molds. He claims that this problem has been solved by using a slag chamber to trap the impurities and by varying the rate of metal flow. Pouring of metal is said to start at a slow rate to allow the impurities to collect in the slag chamber and the rate of metal flow is then increased to

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Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

509 -

insure proper filling of the mold. In conclusion the author points out that an automatic timing device to control the rate of flow would be desirable. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

153

Fomin, B. I. Engineer. Centrifugal Casting of Large Bronze Parts

This paper deals with centrifugal casting of large bronze parts weighing up to 3 tons. According to the author, these casting machines with vertical and horizontal axes of rotation were built at the plant, utilizing verious standard components salvaged from other machines. The most frequent deficiencies in this method of casting are listed as lamination, cracks, distortions, and dimensional inaccuracy. There are sketches showing various molds used in this casting process. In conclusion the author urges specialized design and production of centrifugal casting machines as improvised machines do not give satisfactory performance. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

509

Soskin, L. M. and Tokarskiy, N. S., Engineers. Manufacture of Copper-Alloy Parts by Compression Molding of Molten Metal (Plant Practice)

156

Compression molding of molten metal is described by the authors as the most efficient method for preparing nonferrous high integrity parts. Compression molding of molten metal is said to be carried out on a 750-ton press with either a vertical or a horizontal plunger. Parts produced by this method are reported to have mechanical properties as good as those produced by forging and to be more economical than coventional casting because no material is wasted for reformed blanks, or risers and gates. The various aspects of compression molding are described and illustrated and there are also numerous photomicrographs showing the uniformly fine-grained structure of compression-molded parts. The text briefly outlines the characteristic equipment used, and an appendix lists safety rules to be observed in compression molding of molten metal. No personalities are mentioned. Thre are no references.

Baradan'yants, V. G., Engineer. Technology of Copper-alloy Casting in Plaster Molds

169

This method of casting is said to be useful only when a small number of castings are to be produced or when design changes are frequent but good dimensional accuracy with high surface quality is desirable. The author describes the accepted Card 14/17

Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

509

procedure of copper-alloy casting in plaster-of-Paris molds, from the preparation of plaster and mold-making to the cleaning of the finished castings. There are numerous illustrations depicting the various stages of the process. Experiments conducted by VNIIzhelezobeton (All-Union State Scientific Research Institute for Reinforced-concrete Parts and Structures) and VIAM (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Aviation Materials) are reported to have shown that the permeability of plaster molds to gases may be increased by steaming them prior to baking, which also results in coarser grain, less warping, and reduced shrinkage. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Shklennik, Ya, I., Candidate of Technical Sciences Bronze Casting by the Lost-wax Process

175

The author regards this casting method as a very economical one, which gives high dimensional accuracy combined with good surface finish. The wax patterns for bushings are said to be made on a specially designed machine with a retractable metal core. Topics discussed include the various methods of multiple and cluster casting as well as some methods of pattern coating and the coeting compound used. Soviet personalities mentioned include A. I. Cherkasov, Design Card 15/17

Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

509

Engineer, V. A. Alekseyev, and P. S. Parshin, There is 1 Soviet reference.

Kolobnev, I. F., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Farbuan, S. A., Engineer. Modern Submerged-Resistor Furnaces and Special Features of Copper Alloy Melting Process

The authors claim that the most efficient and modern way of melting copper and copper alloys is by means of a submerged-resistor furnace with closed channels. Advantages listed are simple construction and equipment, small size, high productivity, and low power consumption. Disadvantages are low temperature of slag and high rate of wear of channel lining. The authors stress the need for increased size and higher output of these furnaces and mention as an example a new furnace in Birkenhead, England, with a 15-ton capacity. Some submerged-resistor furnaces are reported to be used in pressure casting. The text contains a full description of operating conditions and some maintenance problems. No personalities are mentioned. There are no feferences.

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Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.)

509.

Vagin, V. V., Engineer.

Melting and Distribution Submerged-resistor Furnace

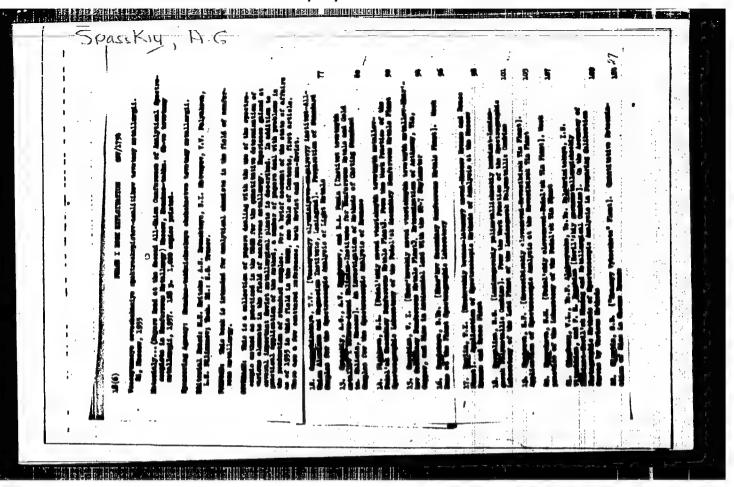
203

The author notes that two furnaces are used, one for melting and one for distributing, to avoid interruptions in pressure casting or permanent-mold casting. In order to streamline the casting process a new submerged-resistor furnace was developed by I. I. Teslinov, and put into operation at the Elektrovozostroitel'nyy zavod imeni S. M. Budennyy (Electric Locomotive Plant imeni S. M. Budenny) in August 1954. This furnace is portable and can operate where 220-volt current is available. It acts as both melting and distributing furnace and supplies an interrupted flow of molten metal for casting machines. There are no references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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Card 17/17



Sprasting A.G.

137-1957-12-23914

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 148 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Spasskiy, A. G.

TITLE:

Some Requirements for High-quality Castings (Nekotoryye usloviya

polucheniya dobrokachestvennykh otlivok)

PERIODICAL:

V sb.: Novoye v liteyn, proiz-ve. Nr 2, Gor'kiy, Knigoizdat,

1957, pp 255-264

ABSTRACT:

The porosity of non-ferrous metal castings is caused by a number of reasons, among which is the use of corroded outlets and Al alloy ingots, the saturation with gas of the raw materials, the presence of nonmetallic inclusions, as well as the contamination of Al alloys by such elements as Li, Na, Mg and Ca. Both the method of charging the furnace and the smelting conditions influence the quality of the alloy. To decrease the gas saturation, chlorination is employed for the Al alloys, increased temperatures of the metal are used for brass, and exposure to an oxiding atmosphere, accompanied by stirring, for copper alloys. These methods are not radical; the method of purifying the smelt of suspensions by treating it with slag is not used at all, except for

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137-1957-12-23914

Some Requirements for High-quality Castings

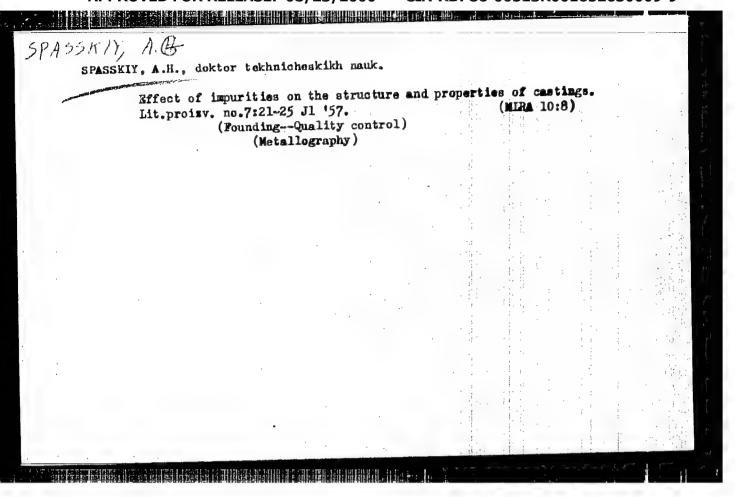
Mg alloys. The widely employed method of modifying the Silumin alloy by Na is also not exclusive. Al alloy of the type D-16 is favorably affected by Ti in amounts of 0.1 percent while Ti, Ta, B and others are employed for the Al-Fe bronzes. Recommendations are offered on the pouring temperatures for various alloys and for the construction of a pouring system.

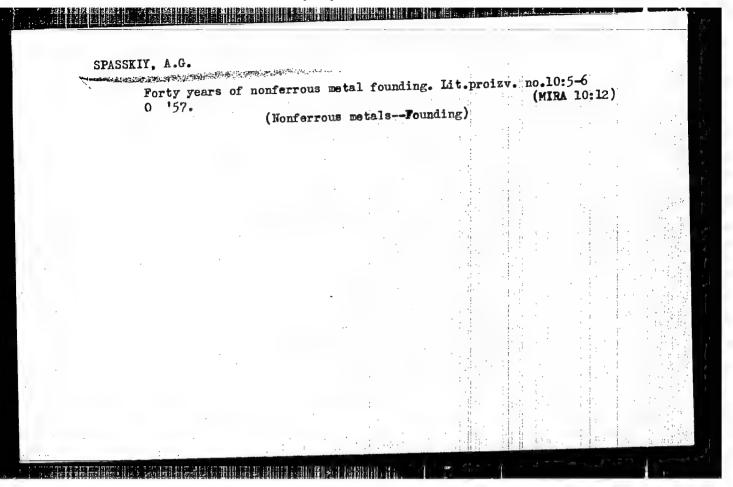
I.B.

1. Metals-Casting-Quality control
Preventive measures

2. Castings-Poros'.;y-

Card 2/2





LOVTSOV, D.P.; SIZOV, V.P.; SPASSKIY, A.G.

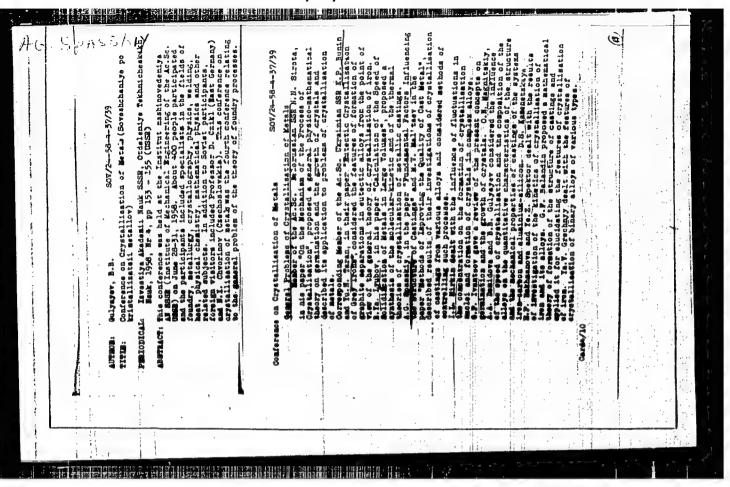
Effect of casting conditions on ultrasonic wave damping in metals.

Inv.vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. no.3:127-131 | 58.

(MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra liteynogo proisvodstva.

(Founding) (Ultrasonic waves--Industrial application)



SPASSKIY, A.G.; KLYAGINA, N.S.

Cleaning metals from nonmetallic inclusions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 2 no.3:113-122 '59.

1.Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra liteynogo proizvodstva.

(Aluminum founding) (Filters and filtration)

SPASSKIY, A.G.; FOMIN, B.A.; ALEYNIKOV, S.A.

Thermal treatment of liquid metals and its effect on the mechanical properties of castings. Isv.vys.uchab.zav.; tsvet. met. 2 no.6:162-165 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kraenoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, kafedra liteynogo proisvodstva. (Eonferrous alloys-Metallography) (Metals, Effect of temperature on)

18(5)

50V/128-59-4-13/27

AUTHOR:

spacekiy, A.G., Doctor of Technical Sciences, and

Klyagina, N.S., Engineer

TITLE:

Refining Metals from Non-Metallic Inclusions

PERIODICAL:

Liteynoye Proizvodetvo, 1959, Nr. 4, pp 30-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Impurities of cast iron caused by non-metallic inclusions are found in two forms; on the one hand as separate inclusions and one the other as small partic-les evenly distributed in the metal. Inclusions of the first kind are very dangerous. They diminish the compactness and durability of the castings and are the cause of leaks during the hydraulic tests. The inclusions appear in the casting after the plastic transformation. Their origin is different; they consist of oxide films mixing with the metal, of air

bubbles, which get into the casting during the molding, and of carbides, nitrites, fluxes, and other inclusions of a complex composition. Unfortunately the existing methods to detect defects cannot be used to check the

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fluid metal in regard to inclusions like these. They

Refining Metals from Non-Metallic Inclusions SOV/128-59-4-13/27

are discovered only in the latter stages of production. The common methods of chemical analysis fail in the detection of the different non-metallic inclusions. Very little is known about the second kind of incluclons mentioned above. They usually do not make it necessary to sort out the carting. It was also determind, what influence the particle suspended evenly in the founding has on the structure and qualities of the alloys. The impurity of the metal by heterogenous inclusions is a great drawback. Under usual circumstances, however, it can hardly be avoided. For this reason, methods to refine the metal have to be found. This is already done with refining agents. A considerable purification is accomplished by chlorination. Aluminum oxide, however, has to extracted from the metal by arenaceous quartz, while fluid aluminum is used to reduce the silicon dioxide. To control the degree of impurity and of the following refinement a structural test is carried out. The aluminum oxide is found by a chemical analysis. Fluxes are also used in the refining process. In cupolas of

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Refining Metals from Non-Metallic Inclusions SOV/128-59-4-13/27

big capacity fluxes only have a small effect. In this case, it is more practical to filter the metal through a material which absorbs the non-metallic inclusions. Tests with filtration are being continued. There are 2 diagrams, 2 photographs and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 2 German.

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SOV/128-59-6-7/25

18(7)

AUTHOR:

Veprintsev, V.I., Engineer, Spasskiy, A.G., Doctor

of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

Stability of Zinc-Base Alloys

PERIODICAL:

Liteyncye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 6, pp 18-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

After a given survey on the use of zinc-base alloys in the USA (quoted from the section "Materials" of the 2nd International Congress on pressure die casting,
Paris, 1957, furthermore from Burkhardt, A., from
"Metallkunde", Nr 28, 1936, and from Metal Industry,
"To, 1943) the basic components for the production
of alloys in the USSR and in foreign countries are listed. The zinc-alloys for pressure casting have the disadvantage of changing their dimensions over a time interval. Scientific opinions on the factors of stabi-lity of zinc-base alloys are full of contradictions and obscurities. There is a lack of studies on indigenous metals differing from the foreign ones by con-

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Stability of Zinc-Base Alloys

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SOV/128-59-6-7/25

tent, mining methods, and dressing methods. After quoting articles by M.L. Tuller, R.L. Wilcox ("Metals Technology", Nr 9, 1934, and 2, 1935), by H.E. Brauer, W.M. Pearce ("Trans. A.J.M.M.E. Nr 22, 1922), and by H. Lomberg ("Zeitschrift fuer Metallkunde", Nr 34, 1942), the author describes the experiments made by him. His experiments show that zinc containing no alloying elements stabilizes satisfactorily. The only condition is that the zinc content does not exceed 0,02%. According to the discoveries made by Maltsev, M.V., (Doctor thesis, Moscow, 1954) the damaging influences of bismuth and lead in copper alloys can be eliminated by the admixture of Li, Zr, Ca, and Ce. The authors have made the same experiments for zinc. (Admixtures Ti and V). These tests have been checked and acknowledged by tests made with isotopes of Sn and Cd. There are 2 graphs, 2 photographs, 1 diagram and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 5 English

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sov/128-59-10-13/24

18(5) AUTHORS: Spasskiy, A.G., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Fomin, B.A., and

Oleynikov, S.I., Engineers

Combanya (1927)

TITLE:

Thermal Treatment of Liquid Metals and Its Influence on the Mech-

anical Qualities of Castings

PERIODICAL:

Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 10, pp 35-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors present some results of tests made on the thermal treatment of liquid metals. Experience has shown that the thermal treatment of the liquid metal results in higher mechanical qualities. The alloy is heated up to a temperature at which the precrystallization compositions are destroyed. After this, part of the metal is filled into a ladle and cools off. The other part remains in the furnace. Experience has shown that the metal can be held in a liquid state for 25-30 minutes without changing its structure, after both parts are put together again. Aluminium alloys with 9% copper have a toughness of 16-17 kg/mm² and an elongation of 1-1.5% per unit length during the usual casting. After heat treatment in liquid state, the same alloy had a toughness

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SOV/128-59-10-13/24

Thermal Treatment of Liquid Metals and Its Influence on the Mechanical Qualities

of 22-24 kg/nm² and an elongation length of 3-4% per unit. Aluminum alloys with either 10% magnesium, 5% iron, 5-7% silicon or structures of aluminum alloys. The article is partly based on the ferences.

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ORLOV, Nikolay Dmitriyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; MIRONOV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; SPASSKIY, A.G., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KURDYUMOV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; PIKUNOV, M.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; CHURSIN, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; POZDHYAK, W.Z., inzh., retsenzent; ZASLAVSKIY, D.M., inzh., retsenzent; RUBTSOV, N.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; POMERAMTSEV, S.N., inzh., red.; RYBAKOVA, V.I., inzh., red.izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

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